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1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
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No. 17,171

號一廿月五年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

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No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd
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HONGKONG.
(Tel. 618)



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE THE MARKS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
CO., Ltd.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,567.
I—Authorized Capital 25,000,000
Subscribed Capital 24,500,000
Paid-up Capital 23,970,567
II—Fire Funds 2,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account 125,230
\$23,970,567.
Revenue Fire Branch 12,381,456
Life and Annuity 2,141,583
Revenue Marine Department 327,229
Other Receipts 475,940
25,329,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 a.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Road, Hongkong.
Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
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5 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
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LAVENDER WATER
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BROWN BOOTS

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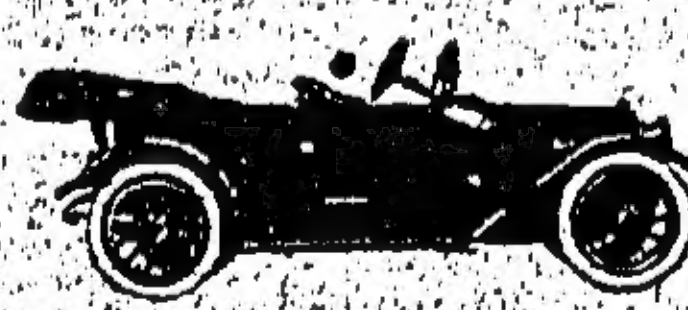
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

ENTERING UPON A CRITICAL PHASE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

LOCAL ATTACK AT KEMMEL
REFUSED.

London, May 20,
10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We drove off a night raiding party in the neighbourhood of Beaumont Hamel.
The French completely repulsed a local attack northward of Kemmel.

FRENCH EVACUATE
SOISSONS

VIOLENT BATTLE RAGING.

London, May 20,
1.30 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—
The battle assumed a particularly violent character on our left wing in the region of Soissons.

We evacuated the town, but we hold the exits.

The battle is continuing west and south-east of Soissons on the plateau between Belleu, Septoignes, Ambries and Chacris.

In the centre, while we gave ground under pressure in the region of Loupergne to the north of Ferrentardens, the French and British troops further east succeeded in maintaining their positions on the line of Bruiselle, Savigny and Tilloy.

On the right our troops covering Rheims fell back behind the Aisne Canal to the north-west of the town.

HOW SOISSONS WAS
EVACUATED.

4.30 p.m.

During the night the German drive, supported by the arrival of fresh Divisions, increased notably on the two wings in the direction of Soissons and Rheims.

On the left, we retired, fighting foot by foot, to the outskirts east of Soissons, where the battle continues bitterly.

GERMANS CLAIM 25,000 PRISONERS.

London, May 20,
10.45 p.m.

A German communiqué now claims a total of 25,000 prisoners.

PEESS CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.

THE ENEMY'S NEW TACTICS.

PREPARATIONS CONCEALED
FROM GERMAN ARMY.

London, May 20,
3.30 p.m.

The American Correspondent with the French Army says: The German efforts to conceal their preparations of attack on the Aisne were unprecedented. Troops were brought up for the attack and were told that they were merely going to relieve the first-line troops and only learned of the attack on Sunday night. The Germans did not increase their supplies of ammunition and did not erect a single hospital or aviation camp which might indicate their intention to attack, and even avoided taking the paths which might attract attention. The enemy, moreover, for several days prior to the attack actually allowed the French aeroplanes to fly over their lines unhindered in order not to arouse suspicion.

The enemy counter-attack was met by the Allied gunners with such a hurricane of fire that waves in mass were stopped dead and thrown back with heavy losses.

AMERICANS HOLD ALL GROUND WON.

London, May 20,
5.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the American Headquarters on the French Front says:—

Three enemy counter-attacks to retake the low terrain in Picardy completely broke down in face of the American artillery and the Lewis gun of our infantry.

We hold all the ground won on Monday.

(Continued on Page 2.)

ENEMY USE TANKS IN GREATER
NUMBER.

OUR MEN SUBMERGED UNDER
GERMAN NUMBERS.

London, May 20,
10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this evening regarding the role of the British Divisions during the first two days of the Aisne fighting, says:—

We had four Divisions, which held the front from Chonne to Perthes court. On the right the Twenty-First Division made a liaison with a French Division. Our left, consisting of the Fifteenth Territorial Division, was in touch with the French holding Chemin-des-Dames.

The weight of the German attack on our second line fell on the Fifteenth Division, which had the worst of the bombardment and sustained the heaviest part of the German infantry attack. The troops bore it magnificently and held on until the men were drowned under the German numbers.

The same date overtook the French Division on the crest on the right, and a retirement to the second line was inevitable. A gallant attempt of the Fifteenth Division to recapture Chonne was defeated, chiefly through the machine-gun firing of the German Tanks attacking the right flank.

The enemy used Tanks in greater number than he has ever done before. Finally, the Fifteenth Division was obliged to fall back for general retreat to the river, keeping in touch with the French on the left. On the right sector our Twenty-First and the French Divisions stood the assault like rocks, the Germans attacking in the proportion of only two to one, but they made no progress.

It was along Chemin-des-Dames, where the density of the attack was greater, that the British and French line was submerged. The Twenty-First and French Divisions, after beating off a fantastic number of attacks, held last night almost integrally the ground on which the battle was begun. Battalions of our Twenty-Fifth Division were sent to support them. The units of this Division are now fighting with the French in close amalgamation.

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INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB
NOTICE

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the LARGE DINING ROOM, on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 5.30 p.m. Business:—To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 17, 1918.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on TUESDAY, 4th June, 1918, if sufficient support be forthcoming. Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, May 27, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

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Flora of Seed March ... "
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Merry Musicians March ... "
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Nearer my God to Thee ... "

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INTIMATIONS

G. W. BECKWITH
NOTICE

ON and after the 1st June, GAF ROCK and WAGLAN will exhibit their Proper Lights from sunset to sunrise.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c., &c., &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, May 25, 1918.

G. W. BECKWITH
NOTICE

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on MONDAY next, the 3rd June, 1918. Licensed Warehouses cannot be Opened on That Day.

D. W. TRATHMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.

Hongkong, May 30, 1918.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Foreign Business on MONDAY, the 3rd June.

Hongkong, May 30, 1918.

WANTED.

A HOUSE of 5 or more Rooms on the Upper Level. Immediate possession. Apply stating terms to:
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
Hongkong, May 27, 1918.

WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-Maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to:
N. Y. Z.
C/o "HONG KONG" Office,
Hongkong, April 10, 1918.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
TELEPHONE 330 & 185

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FLAG & HAILMAKER,
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

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PAID LADY WORKERS.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION.

As a good deal of attention has been called outside India to a protest recently made against payment being made to the wife of a Bishop for war work, we reproduce the following Press communication on the subject:—

Some time back a statement from a Bangalore correspondent was telegraphed to Calcutta by the Associated Press in which reference was made to the furlough work being organised for the soldiers in Wellington by Mrs. Whitehead, wife of the Bishop of Madras. In the paragraph the correspondent took exception to the fact that Mrs. Whitehead and her six assistants were to draw pay from the military department, and he said that in Bangalore this was regarded as a scarcely distinguishable from profiteering. The *Englishman* has made enquiries into the matter and the real facts, and now writes:—

"The Commander-in-Chief decided last January, to start a camp at Wellington for men who come to India this year on furlough from Mesopotamia and to establish a Women's Service, corresponding to the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps in Europe, to manage it under a Commandant who will be a military officer. This was to be a regular service under a military discipline. The authorities decided that it must be a paid service, partly because they felt it was necessary that the women forming the service should be under discipline, and should not be at liberty to leave when they liked, and partly because most of the best recruits were likely to come from women who are earning a salary, and cannot live without one."

"As a matter of fact all the women who have so far joined the service, come from this class, and it is clear now that unless it has been a paid service, it would not have been possible to get together a sufficient number of the kind of women needed. As they have to be entirely responsible for the feeding of 600 men, and for organising their games and amusement, it is necessary that they should be women who have been accustomed to do regular work and to bear responsibility, and that most of them should have considerable business capacity."

YOU CLEAN OUTSIDE

but what about your inside? To be healthy it's just as important to cleanse the system of impurities as it is to keep the body clean.

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gently stimulate the bowels, thus the falling biliousness, flatulency, and headache, and the other ills of Constipation, of indigestion, and loss of appetite, are relieved. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, 25¢ per box, 50¢ per box, 100¢ per box. Sold everywhere.

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The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough fast! Is only a cough! Very palatable. ALL DRUGGISTS.

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INDIA'S NEW ARMY UNITS.

The Prime Minister has urged India to renewed effort in the war, and the King-Emperor has said that the Empire's need is India's opportunity. Even now measures are being taken to obtain a further material addition to the number of new units of the Indian Army in the near future.

The *Pioneer* gives a brief review of the success achieved in the expansion of the Indian Army during the year ended April 1st which gives the following facts and figures:—

Before the war the combatant recruits secured annually numbered about 15,000, but for 1917-18 the number of combatants enlisted amounted to 234,508, and of non-combatants to 189,300, making a total of 444,808. This difference between the number of combatant and non-combatant recruits is one which obtains in India only; at home both of the above would be included in one category. As a consequence of the success achieved in recruitment the military authorities have been able during the year to raise a large number of new units, and for these equipment, armament, and drafts are available. The new units comprise 39 squadrons of cavalry, 77 battalions of infantry, 38 companies of infantry and also a due proportion of field troops companies, signal units, mountain batteries, and machine-gun squadrons and companies. Besides adding these units to the Army, the authorities have been able to maintain the Imperial Service troops at full strength. The Imperial Service troops constitute a very valuable addition to the forces cited, for not only have the Indian Princes maintained their units at full strength but they have also been able to raise their establishments to a figure much in excess of those obtaining in peace time. The Indian Defence Force, moreover, now numbers some 40,000 British and Indian ranks, and the introduction of compulsory training has greatly increased their standard of efficiency."

"THE CORRECT LINE OF CONDUCT" IN WAR TIME.

From the *Free Press*.—A friend of the *Topicist*, who is as bad as that unfortunate character Bentley in fiction, who was unable to keep any job because he had such a tender conscience, writes asking him to draw a line where it becomes wicked to enjoy oneself during war time. He is moved to propounding this conundrum because a certain caravanserai, he says, which recently objected to allowing dancing owing to the serious state of affairs in Flanders, is now arranging to have social teas and band-playing. What he wants to know is, where is the division to be made. If dancing is wrong, is a special dinner and evening cinema show wrong, if so, is afternoon tea and band-playing wrong, if so—Ed., that's enough. The *Topicist* regrets he is unable to answer the riddle, for the vagaries of men's ideas as to right and wrong in the war are too great for him to grapple with. After all, the intention is the main thing, and if he goes to the tea and band hoping to have a rather spicy little chat with Mrs. Phyllida de Vere, he won't be much better off than if he went and danced. Generally it seems if people formed their own judgments and acted according to them and paid less attention to thinking out about what other people were doing, things would go on more serenely.

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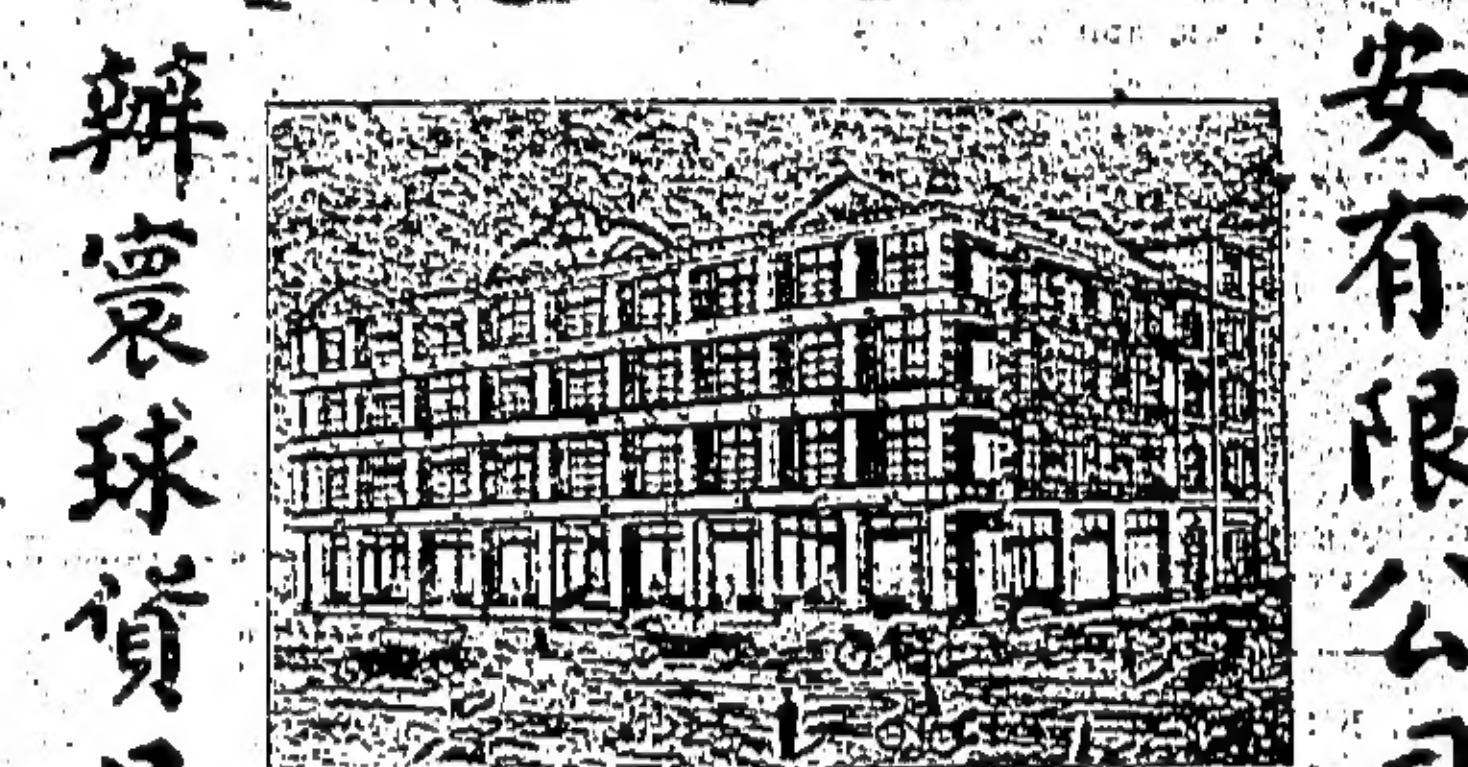
50 cts., \$1.00, \$2.50 per bottle.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SHIP	BREADTH	DEPTH OVER RAIL AT SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS
WILSON	120	18	10	10	10
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	120	18	10	10	10
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at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
LADIES' DRESS MATERIAL, &c.,
Comprising—
Lawn, Holland, White Drill, Figured
Prints, Alpaca, Table Cloths, Serviettes,
Towels, Sheets, Counterpanes, White
and Coloured Blankets, Gents' and
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Perfumes, Soap,
etc.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 27, 1918. 467

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
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WEDNESDAY,
the 5th June, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
**AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,**
Comprising—
Single and Double Plain and
Embossed Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed
Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask
Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,
Tartan Towels, Blankets,
&c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 29, 1918. 472

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on
WEDNESDAY,
the 5th June, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK
TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.,**
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new),
Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c.,
Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double
Beds and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
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Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large Blackwood
Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c.,
&c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan
and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles
and Net, Iron Safes, Several Carpets
new and second-hand.

Six PIANOS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
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Hongkong, May 29, 1918. 473

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
TUESDAY,
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Premises of the Hongkong & Kowloon
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183 Cases RUBBER
more or less damaged.

Inspecting orders may be obtained
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THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

SUGGESTION FOR AN IMPERIAL VERSE.

A correspondent, writing to the "Malay Mail," says—
In a recent number of "United Empire," the Royal Colonial Institute, appeals to its members for suggestions for an Imperial verse for the National Anthem. Some months before this appeal appeared it occurred to the writer that an entirely new anthem was urgently called for by the changed conditions and prevailing spirit of the times, and the assigned crude attempt was made to supply the deficiency. Any Imperial verse that might be written could but be an anachronism when sandwiched into the existing Anthem, and would probably not appeal to the handsomeness of the Empire. The word "workers" is purposely avoided now that we are all workers for our country in some way or other. In these strenuous days, when undoubtedly the unity of the Empire depends upon the sentiment of loyalty to a common Chief, it seems a great pity that we should have no common song or hymn, capable of expressing that sentiment in a sufficiently catholic spirit to be acceptable to all classes, creeds, political parties and "isms" throughout the length and breadth of the British Dominions. The present National Anthem was composed by a Jacobite in honour of "Charlie across the water," as witness the expression "Send him victorious," "Long may he reign over us," and was set to music by Dr. John Bull, organist of the Chapel Royal, who first used it as an Anthem on special occasions in the reign of James II. It is therefore intentionally disloyal to the present line of British sovereigns, and particularly offensive to those super-loyalists—the Orangemen of Ulster.

Fortunately the Jacobite is a forgotten figure of ancient history over the greater part of the British Empire today, as we may hope the Orangeman, Nationalist and Sinn Féiner will be after the war. Still the taint of its original sin remains with our national song and is a permanent defect. As a matter of fact, the tune alone suffers on most occasions—usually but not always—during the past two and a half centuries. A glance back over the pages of English history of that period recalls so many stirring occasions, on which this tune must have inspired to great deeds and given expression to our common nationality, that we would no more think of altering it now than of re-building the Tower of London. There seems no corresponding reason, however, why words should be perpetuated which, however suitable to the prevailing sentiment of the times in which they were composed, are now entirely obsolete and unusable. Jingoism has served its purpose and gone.

God bless our Empire's King!
Long life and health we sing.
God save the King!
God save the King!
Keep him victorious,
Peaceful and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King.

God grant our Chief, the King,
Wisdom in every thing,
Honour and fame,
Mercy and truth his guides.
Faith, Hope and Love be leaders,
All races and all creeds the same,
Trusting his royal name,
Chorus (as before).

God keep the poor man's King,
Tender towards suffering,
Toil, tears and shame,
Happy his heart and home!
Wise men around him throne!
His people's hearts his buttress still,
Firm in their love, good will,
Chorus (as before).

THE PLAIN AND PORTS OF
PALESTINE.
[BY LEON CHAS. MANSFORD.]
The little country of Palestine is an arid, rolling, upland tract much overdrained by the striking depressions of the Ghor, in which its only important river flows.

Eastward, the ridges and stretches of land are often bare, while the pastoral portions are a prey to wandering tribes who, till now, have found nothing to tempt them to agricultural pursuits in a district which needs cultivation and irrigation and has for so long been under the blight of Turkish rule. In the hollows of the sea-ward slopes, there is, however, a striking improvement; more westward still, mountain slope and coastal strip stretch, wide or narrow bands of fertility, emerald-green against the ivory, glistening, thundering, surt, or merge themselves into a line of glinting gold where the sands meet a sea of azure. Just as cultivation seems to increase from east to west, so the maritime plain of Palestine improves generally as it moves north from its boundary of arid blistering Tih to where Gaza marks the beginning of verdure. It is more verdant still where the increasing oasis of Jaffa is clothed with countless groves of lemon and of orange. North of the Palestine shore, itself, olive groves, palm trees, and mulberry gardens beside Beirut, and the tobacco fields of Tripoli and Latakia shimmer green, russet and gold under an eastern sky.

Link between Asia and Africa, this plain, with its open and defenceless, has been the stormy passage of many contending nations. The British Expeditionary Force from Egypt has moved successfully over a large portion of it; here Thothmes passed to the Euphrates; Semachetib traversed this route, sending part of his army against Jerusalem, while the main body of his troops marched to the borders of Egypt. Necho went up, and Nebuchadnezzar came down this land. This way Charbaces passed, and Alexander the Great, too; the Romans built their roads here, trading and re-trading this sacred soil. When the corn was green and the fragrant flowers of the field filled the spring air, with serious delight, Napoleon brought here his Egyptian army; he left a long line of burning villages, of golden grain aflame, and a promise of painted lamias as he retreated when high summer came.

The coast of Palestine is a remarkable one; what openings it had have been steadily silted in by the sand which the prevailing south and west winds drift there. There is no large island off the coast; it has not a single, large, natural, sheltered gulf or sea-haven. Yet the coast does differ north of Carmel the mountain push to the shore in many places thus restricting the area of cultivable land; south of it cliff and sand-hill straight and monotonous, without any for sea bird or island eye, run on and on to the confines of Sinai's shore, and beyond. Yet this straight, unpromising coast was the home and haunt of sea-loving Phoenicians. There, grappling with nature, men fought the sea, built their cities and scoured out their harbours. They knew the islands of the Mediterranean; they sailed into the Baltic taking toll of amber, and to Cornwall of Great Britain taking tin; they navigated the Red Sea and took of the spices of Arabia; pearls from the Persian Gulf, flashing gems of Ind, and gorgeous eastern raiment adorned the hours of their palaces of splendour. Carthage testifies of them, and all the north of Africa too; Spain, Italy and Greece gave and took wares of price that the Phoenicians dealt in.

It was the Syrian port of Beirut, standing on the point of Jebel-Rushbeh, the city sloping gradually down to the sea. It is fifty-five miles from Dagnasene, and was its mere port; it outrivals that city now; it has considerable trade, and is specially famous for its silk. It has a population of about one hundred and fifty thousand.

The ancients realised clearly the value of its coast to Palestine. Her ports can tap the products of a portion of Egypt, Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Syria, as well as Anatolia. The caravan trade, upon which much depends, does not necessarily decrease with the growth of railways, both are equally of value. The ship of the desert affords cheap transit and time, and is not unduly valued in the East, so that the restoration of these old ports would confer enormous commercial advantages upon the country. Just as the Ottoman

ally, the agricultural possibilities of Palestine; so he has likewise neglected her ports and her shipping. Once the country passes into the hands of the Jewish nation to control, and its government is placed upon a progressive and constitutional basis, the inalienable value of the coastal strip in the Mediterranean Sea will begin to be realised. Only a sapine and useless government like that of Siam could have failed, for so many centuries, to grasp the commercial possibilities of a country occupying such a profoundly valuable geographical position.

A BISHOP CONSECRATED AT BOMBAY.
Canon R.S. Heywood, who has for several years been the head of the Church Missionary Society's work in the Bombay Diocese, was consecrated at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, as Bishop of Bombay. Special interest resided in the ceremony, says the *Times* of India, because this is the first time an Anglican Bishop has been consecrated in Bombay and the first time a Bishop has been consecrated in India, who is destined for a South-eastern country. In ordinary times Canon Heywood would have gone to England for the ceremony to be performed there, but this rule, like so many others, has been waived through the war, and Canon Heywood has been saved the trouble of running the gauntlet of the German submarines. He will, therefore, sail direct for Africa very shortly. The three consecrating Bishops were the Metropolitan of India, the Bishop of Bombay and the Bishop of Lahore.

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When the baby is ill—when he is constipated, has indigestion, colic, simple fevers or any other of the many minor ills of little ones—the mother will find Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy of great help. They regulate the stomach and bowels, thus banishing the cause of most of the ills of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Paul Dinette, Chenerville, Quebec, writes: "I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers as I have used them for my little one for constipation and diarrhoea and have found them an excellent remedy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail, at 50 cents a box from the manufacturer."

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LESSONS IN CHINESE.
MR. LAUREN VAN, a Chinese, who has been in Hongkong for many years, has been teaching French and Chinese in the Chinese Language School, and has been successful in his teaching. He has a large number of pupils, and his lessons are well attended. He is a native of France, and has been in Hongkong for many years. He is a native of France, and has been in Hongkong for many years. He is a native of France, and has been in Hongkong for many years.

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Apply C. H. GALE.
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well-built Two-Storey European House, good locality.
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The Big Four is finished in a deep rich brown, while the colour of the Light Four is a beautiful shade of gray. These two models exemplify the remarkable values made possible by tremendous production.

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It constituted an opportunity to establish new values in motor cars—this was a service.

Growth came as a reward of this service, and with growth came opportunity for further service—further revision of values.

Today's immensity means experience, facilities and resources, plus the public confidence, which gives these things stability for yet greater service.

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A French Remedy for Constipation.
"I have used Martin's Apol Steel Pills for a long time, and I can say that they are the best remedy for constipation I have ever used. They are gentle and effective, and they do not cause any harm to the system. I have used them for many years, and I have never had any trouble with them. I can recommend them to all who suffer from constipation."—Mrs. J. H. Smith, London.

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well-built Two-Storey European House, good locality.
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Four rooms, bath, and kitchen.
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Splits 70 Cts. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisement

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERN),
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
the 1st June, 1918, at 10 o'clock noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 2,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
SUNDARY CUT-GLASS, &c., &c.,
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience
of Sale).

Cut-glass Disks, Rose Bowl, Water Set,
Jugs and Glasses, Liqueur, Champagne,
Hick, Claret, Cherry, Tumblers,
&c., &c., &c.,
Japanese Tea Set, Dinner Service
(about 100 pieces), Brass Buddha, Bronze
Statue, Chinese Blue and White Vases
&c., &c., &c.,
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong May 31, 1918. 480

A. TACK & Co.

A Consignment of
KODAKS AND FILMS
Just received by the
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA."
25, Des Vaux Road, Central. 1339

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL."
CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.
PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per copy.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

5.30 p.m.—Extraordinary General
Meeting of Members of Hongkong
Club.
9.15—Frawley Co. at the Theatre.
Play: "The Boomerang."

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

9.15 p.m.—Frawley Co.'s Farewell
Performance at the Theatre.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

MONDAY, JUNE 3—
King's Birthday (born 1865).
Bank Holiday.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communica-
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.
All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.
Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$35 per annum; per quarter and per month
pro rata.
The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Order for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit
25 cts. per copy.
Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
cents each.
Advertisements and notices to advertise-
ments on pages 2, 3, 4, and 5 should be
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.
Advertisements and notices to advertise-
ments on pages 6, 7, 8, and 9 should be
sent not later than 1 p.m.
New advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered to be "paid for" will be
sent to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication but as evidence of good faith.
Telephone Address: "The China Mail,"
Code 1234, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Trebisond, we are told, hundreds of
children were tied up in sacks and
drowned in the sea, while women
were tied to the rails at Deil Zoro
and trains passed over them. This
edipian Nero's hideous crimes. Can
the war end by the triumph of such
devility?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A reorganisation of the Chinese
Cabinet, with Liang Shih Yi as Premier
is foreshadowed in a Peking telegram
to-day.

Admiral Tsi Ting-kan will shortly
leave Peking for Shanghai to take up
the post of Chairman of the Tariff
Revision Conference.

Six cases of cerebro-spinal fever and
four of bubonic plague were reported
yesterday. There were five deaths from
the former disease and three from
plague.

The total output of the Kailan
Mining Administration's mines for the
week ending 18th May, amounted to
66,417 tons and the sales during
the period, to 59,181 tons.

The Fmway Co. repeat the
amusing play "The Boomerang"
to-night, and to-morrow night con-
clude their season in Hongkong with
"A Successful Calamity," a comedy
in two acts.

A Peking telegram to our Chinese
contemporary states that the Four
Powers' Syndicate will not pay the
balance of £10,000,000 due on the
Second Reorganization Loan until the
North and South have come to terms.

The Empire Day Celebrations at
Shanghai included a Military Parade
at the Consulate, and an "At Home"
at the Club. At the Military Parade
a stirring speech was made by Sir
Everard Fraser, H.M. Consul-General.
There was also a military display at the
Recreation Ground.

The P. M. S. *Envision*, now on her
way to San Francisco, carries the largest
silk cargo ever taken from China, by a
steamer of that company—2,055 bales
valued at over £1,200,000. The silk,
together with 3,000 cases of antimony
and 300 cases of tungsten, comprises the
entire cargo taken from Shanghai, says
a Shanghai contemporary.

The American firm of Struthers
and Dixon, Inc., ship agents and
operators, which has opened offices in
Manila, has announced that big sailing
vessels of the company will be used in
Pacific trade. The first left San Fran-
cisco March 9. The *Hammaguchi* was
scheduled to leave San Francisco at the
end of May and will be followed by the
Parahoe and the *Mohulu*. The ships
allotted by the Federal Board have a
tonnage capacity of 20,000 tons and
preference will be given to coconut oil
and hemp from the Philippines for
cargo.

The first concrete ship built in
China was launched at Shanghai last
week at the new Engineering Works at
Yangtzepoo. The dimensions and
other particulars of the boat are as
follows: Length, 65 ft.; beam, 16;
moulded depth, 66; twin screws, 30
hp. "Speedy" kerosene motors;
speed, about 8 knots per hour; thick-
ness of hull and deck 2½ in. Built of
ferro-concrete. It is interesting to learn
that vessels of this type can be built
in the short space of three weeks,
divided as follows:—Fitting up forms,
five days; fixing steel, 14 days; laying
out of concrete, two days. It will be
interesting to watch further develop-
ments.

At the annual general meeting of
members of the Shanghai Cricket Club
last week, the members were invited by
the Chairman (Mr. A. P. Wood) to
stand up in honour and as a small
acknowledgement of our admiration
while he read the names of the brave
fallen, who have joined the Roll of
Honours but whose memories will
always be with them:—Messrs.
W. J. C. Budd, C. Busey, J. W.
C. Bolland, Major W. H. Dent, E.
J. Hayward, Capt. Lotus E. P. Jones,
P. Lumbe, W. E. Reiss, H. Symons, F.
S. C. Jones, C. G. F. Cunningham, F. C.
Symons, H. S. Openshaw, W. H. N.
Leyshon. The Chairman added that it
was also his duty to record the
deaths during the year of the following
members:—Messrs. S. Wheeler, E.
Foster, H. G. Graham, C. B. Koye, all of
whom were good supporters of the
Cricket Club, and were greatly missed.

THE MAGISTRACY.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr.
E. D. C. Wolfe, this morning, with
being in unlawful possession of 1½ taels
of prepared opium other than Govern-
ment opium.

It was stated that the opium was found
on the defendant as he was disembarking
from the *Honan* yesterday.
A fine of \$1,500 with the alternative
of three months' hard labour was
passed.

Another Chinese who was charged
with attempting to export two taels of
Government prepared opium to Canton,
was this morning mulcted in the sum
of \$200 or three weeks' hard labour in
default of payment.

A Chinese woman was charged with
being in unlawful possession of 4½ taels
of prepared opium.

It was stated that the opium was
found cleverly concealed in a bamboo
defendant carried at the time of her
arrest.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case until
to-morrow.

THEFT OF A CHAIR.

A Chinese youth pleaded not guilty
when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood,
this morning, with the theft of a
Vienna chair.

It was stated that the defendant
entered the Catholic Union Club and
took away a chair, telling the "boy"
that a member asked him to take it
away. The lie was discovered and the
defendant arrested.

Defendant said the chair was given
him by another Chinese dressed in
European clothes.

Mr. Wood disbelieved his story and
sentenced him to 14 days' hard labour.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. J. W. Loureiro, formerly
Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow,
has arrived at Soehow, where he is
replacing Dr. Russell, who is leaving
on a vacation.

Mr. Thomas Sammons, the American
Consul-General at Shanghai, has left on
a visit to the United States. Mr. M.
F. Perkins, Consul, will be in charge at
the American Consulate-General at
Shanghai.

Mr. Charles H. Blake, manager of
the Standard Oil Company in China
since 1908 and a member of the firm in
the Orient since 1894, has resigned his
position to take effect at once. He is
succeeded by Mr. W. C. Sprague.

GERMANS SUED FOR RENT.

CASE WITHIN PROVINCE OF HONGKONG COURT.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, last
week, judgment was given by Mr.
Grant Jones, British Assessor, and
Magistrate Kuan in the case in which
the Hongkong Central Estates, Ltd. sued
C. Struckmeyer, E. Siebert and H. A.
Siebs claiming the payment of rent
of the premises at 10, 11 and 12, the
German firm of Siebs and Co. at the
date of the outbreak of the war.

A lengthy judgment was read by
Mr. Grant Jones, who said the Court
had come to the following conclusions:
that defendants are unduly embarrassed
in their defence by the venue in that,
as pleaded, they have no knowledge of
the claim; that plaintiffs should first
exhaust their remedy in the Courts of
the Colony, possibly under the Legal
Proceedings against Enemies Ordinance,
1917, and, if they obtain judgment
there, then come and sue on that judg-
ment here; and that we are not in a
position, on the evidence before us, to
pass upon matters which are so peculiarly
within the province of the Colonial
Court. On these grounds we dismiss
the action.

A SENSATIONAL THEFT IN PEKING.

A sensational theft has been discovered
in Peking. Valuable articles—reported to
be worth not less than twenty million
dollars—were stolen from the treasury of
the Lama Temple, the Yung Ho Kung,
One Chao Yu-shan and the Abbot of the
temple are believed to be implicated.
The Director-General of the Board of
Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs will per-
sonally conduct enquiries into the affair
which will be witnessed by delegates of
the Imperial "Ching-House" and the
Ministry of Interior.

Up to the evening of May 22 the
foreign committee of the Shanghai Red
Cross Drive had received in cash sub-
scriptions and from sale of hand-
stamps \$18,000. In addition, the
Chinese committee had \$30,000 as a
conservative estimate. Thus, roughly,
one-fifth of the total amount aimed at
for the drive had been secured.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON

MILL, SHANGHAI.

SALE TO JAPANESE COMPANY CONFIRMED.

The extraordinary meeting of share-
holders of the International Cotton Mill
Co., Ltd., last week confirmed the
resolution to sell the concern to Messrs.
S. Kawasaky & Co. for £1,300,000,
made by Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. on
behalf of a syndicate.

Mr. Rayner said that in recommending
them to accept the offer of Mr. Kawasaky
he would point out that that gentleman
was the first to come forward and make a
reasonable offer which gave a reasonable
return on their investment. In addition,
he had sent experts to see the mill and
had done a large amount of work in
deciding upon his offer and it would be
for that reason very ungrateful to turn
down his offer. On the other hand, the
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people were practically based upon the
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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE CRITICAL PHASE.

ALLIED LINE UNDER FIRE ON THREE SIDES.

SITUATION VIEWED WITH CALMNESS.

London, May 29, 9.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:

The expansion of the enemy's wings enabled him to bring his right within a short distance of Soissons, while his left reached an alignment which forms practically a semi-circle around Rheims. Last night the position of the French and British holding the extreme right of the line became difficult. They were under fire on three sides, from the old German line between Courcy and Rheims and from the new lines which the Germans established in passing them, to the south. So they are now obliged to face east, north and west.

We are entering upon a critical phase of the battle, but the issue is awaited calmly. Our reserves are mounting up and the morale of our men is superb. The Germans had the choice of the point of attack and were able to concentrate masses against a sector which was thinly held. The choice of a real line of resistance will be ours.

The new battle is spreading over the ground of the Battle of the Marne, where the enemy's triumphant rush was broken in September, 1914.

This crisis is good.

GERMANS AGAIN BOMB HOSPITALS.

PATIENTS INJURED AND NURSE KILLED.

London, May 30, 2.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Headquarters on the French Front, telegraphing yesterday, says:—

German airmen last night deliberately bombed hospitals in which there were scores of American and hundreds of French sick and wounded in a town many miles behind the front.

A number of patients were injured by flying bombs.

One French nurse was killed and another mortally injured.

There were several deaths of civilians.

BRITISH AIR-RAIDS ON COLOGNE.

ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE'S REQUEST GRANTED.

London, May 29.

Reuter learns that the Vatican has transmitted to the British Government a request from the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne that, in view of the serious damage lately done by British raids on Cologne, Great Britain should abstain from bombing Cologne during the Corpus Christi procession on May 30th.

It is significant that the investigation of the policy of air-raids have now come to beg for a relaxation on an important religious occasion, seeing that the Germans did not spare the worshippers of the Paris church on Good Friday.

The British Government, however, have consented on religious and humane grounds. As far as they are concerned, there will not be any air-craft attack on cities not in the vicinity of the battle-front during the day-time of May 30th.

VON TIRPITZ ON SUBMARINE ACHIEVEMENTS.

NOT GIVEN THE REQUISITE FREEDOM OF THE SEA.

Amsterdam, May 31.

Admiral von Tirpitz, addressing the Fatherland Party at Cologne, admitted that submarines had not given Germany the requisite freedom of the sea and expressed the opinion that if a fresh war broke out Holland and Norway would probably side against Germany.

He emphasized that Germany's need was to secure future safety by holding the coast of Flanders.

MORNING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKS OCCUPY KIRKUK.

London, May 29.

A Turkish communiqué states:—

We occupied Kirkuk in Mesopotamia.

The British withdrew southward.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE PENSION CHARGES.

£45,000,000 FOR CURRENT YEAR.

London, May 29.

Sir Alfred Watson (Chief Actuary to the National Health Insurance Joint Committee), in a speech, said the Government actually estimates, on the basis of the present casualties, that the future pension charges will amount approximately to £45,000,000 for the current year. It will be £40,000,000 in 1920 and will fall gradually to £10,000,000 by 1924. Thus the pension liabilities at present in sight are £75,000,000, exclusive of the cost of the administration. The estimated expenditure will inevitably be largely increased by the further protraction of the war.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT TROUBLE FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.

300,000 WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS AFTER PEACE.

London, May 29.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, speaking at the Industrial Council, said he did not anticipate any unemployment trouble for many years after the war. He aimed at building at least 300,000 workmen's dwellings within a year after the declaration of peace.

PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

London, May 29.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P. for Gravesend, has resigned owing to ill-health.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

FIGHTING CONTINUES WITH VARIOUS FLUCTUATIONS.

London, May 29.

A French communiqué says:—

The Germans have reached the outskirts of Soissons.

On the right, the French and British troops, after an energetic defence of St. Thierry, have withdrawn slowly to the south and south-east of these heights, where they are holding on between the Vesle and the Aisne Canal.

In the centre, the fighting continued with various fluctuations on the south bank of the Vesle, the heights of which our troops are defending with admirable bravery. West of Montdidier the Americans shattered two enemy counter-attacks on Cantigny.

The artillery duel continues lively on both banks of the Meuse, in the Woëvre sector, at Embertail and in Lorraine. A series of hostile raids north of Besonvaux in the region of Badonvillers near the Rhine and Rhone Canal, failed under our fire.

BRITISH AERIAL SUCCESSES.

London, May 29.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

The weather was fine but cloudy on the 27th and the visibility was not good for a full day's flying. We dropped 16 tons of bombs on various objectives including billets between Arras and Lens and Bruges docks.

We brought down 15 German aeroplanes and drove down 3. Two British machines are missing.

We dropped heavy bombs at night on the Zebrugge lock and the Bruges docks, also a great number on enemy dumps and billets totalling 21 tons. All our aeroplanes returned.

Hostile night-bombers were active. A Gotha was forced to descend in our lines and its three occupants were taken prisoners.

Our long-distance night-bombers were very active. They dropped four or five tons of bombs on the chemical works at Manubism, the railway station at Landan, the electric power station at Knechteld, and on railway stations at Mezzahon and Colmar. Very large explosions were observed.

One British machine is missing.

ALLIED RESERVES HURRIED UP.

London, May 29.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing on Tuesday afternoon, says:—

The French and British Divisions holding the Aisne front were forced to continue the retreat during the past 24 hours under pressure of an enormous superior numbers. They are fighting very gallantly. Reserves are hurrying up from concentration points. The Germans include seven special "Satzung" Divisions which fought on March 21st and have since not been seen. They presumably have been retraining in the rear.

They are also the Divisions of the

ENEMY AEROPLANES OVER ROUEN.

A French official message says.

Enemy aeroplanes were spotted at midnight on the 27th-28th, westward of Rouen and were violently attacked by our anti-aircraft batteries. One dropped bombs on the Rouen district, killing one and wounding 3.

AMERICANS CAPTURE CANTIGNY.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS FAIL.

London, May 29.

A French communiqué, dated 27th May, says:—

Last night and to-day the enemy, again profiting by his numerical superiority, made fresh efforts to accentuate the drive southwards and towards Soissons. Our troops on the left counter-attacked vigorously, stopped the German advance and shattered attacks on the heights of Neuville and on Margival from Vregny to north-east of Soissons and on the hills in the region of Ciry, Salesignes and Vasseuzy, which immediately dominate the valley of Vesle to the south.

In the centre, where the enemy made his principal effort, the battle is developing with sustained violence on the line of Vesle, which the Germans succeeded in crossing this morning at several points, notably in the region of Baroeches and Lesfosses.

On the right the British on Saint Thierry ridge resisted the assaults of the enemy, who seems to have suffered particularly heavy losses.

West of Montdidier the Americans, supported by our Tanks, brilliantly carried on a front of two kilometres the salient of Cantigny, also the village which the enemy had strongly fortified, capturing 170 prisoners and a quantity of material.

A German counter-attack in the afternoon against Cantigny completely failed.

The artillery duel continues with great activity on the right of the Meuse and at several points on the Lorraine front. Two strong enemy counter-attacks in the region of Vesle and Embornesnil were repulsed after sharp fighting.

WORST BELIEVED TO BE OVER.

London, May 29.

The newspapers do not seek to minimise the formidable nature of the success which brought the Germans in the Aisne region further south than they have been since the beginning of the French war of 1914, but none take the alarmist view which were widespread two months ago. Regret is expressed that the Allies have lost the positions they have sacrificed so much to maintain and develop, and it is feared many heavy guns are lost, but it is pointed out the experience has shown that great thrusts always lost their impetus just when the defence is bringing its reserves into action and recollections of the German defeats at Kemmel and elsewhere inspire a feeling of calm confidence that Generalissimo Foch's reserves will still save the situation.

Indeed a late despatch of the *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent with the French armies announces that French reserves are arriving at the front and the worst is believed to be over.

German papers are already trumpeting a showy success for the Crown Prince, as a dramatic victory for the Hohenzollerns, but the correspondents show that he has gained on the Aisne no stronger a line than he already held while the enemy command by extending its battle line to miles has seriously dispersed its forces, all of which must be fed with a ratio of loss constantly higher than that of the defenders.

Observers are agreed that the losses of the Allies are comparatively small. Their retirement was deliberate and carried out in good order. The French still hold the valuable Vregny Plateau north-east of Soissons and commanding the Senoie spur east of Vezelise and south of the river where a counter-attack stemmed the German rush, while the British, on the other wing, are holding their ground and have inflicted the most heavy losses on St. Thierry heights, five miles north-west of Rheims.

The possession of these important points on the flanks, says the *Times*, opens a prospect that the main rush in the centre may be more quickly checked.

VIEWS OF FRENCH MILITARY EXPERTS.

Paris, May 28.

Among the experts M. Roussel in the *Petit Parisien* alone did not share the view this morning that the offensive on the Soissons and Rheims sector was merely a diversion. He says General von Ludendorff undoubtedly wished to avoid a collision with the Allies' strategic reserves and sought a surprise. The question is whether he obtained it.

M. Roussel however does not fear the eventual result in view of the Verdun and Somme precedents.

The other writers state that the British Army Corps occupied the weakest point of the line in the centre between Bernièrescourt and Craonne and withstood the principal shock.

M. Henri Bligny, writing in the *Journal des Débats*, in the evening points out that the Allies on the Aisne still hold the line and that the Germans are still in the region of Soissons.

He says that the Germans are also the Divisions of the

FRENCH RESERVES ARRIVING.

London, May 29.

A Paris semi-official message says:—

The Germans are incessantly employing fresh Divisions to make good their very heavy losses. On the other hand, our reserves are arriving on the scene and will in a few days have made their action felt and restored the equilibrium of the situation.

FRENCH LINE UNBROKEN.

London, May 28.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

Chemin-des-Dames was never more than a curtain of a fortress of which the main defence were the Loos plateau. We held the curtain, but the fortress itself was never ours. The Germans utterly failed this time to do what they succeeded in doing on March 31.

Our front is not broken. For us the battle has so far gone more satisfactorily than the battle of March. The Germans are unlikely to be able to make serious headway before the arrival of our reserves restores the equilibrium of the forces.

ENGLISH TROOPS BEAR THE ONSLAUGHT.

SATISFACTION AT AMERICAN SUCCESS.

London, May 28.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—

Except north of Mont Kemmel the enemy artillery was comparatively quiet on the Flanders front. There were four British Divisions which withstood the first onslaught on the Aisne, composed of English troops representing many English counties, contradicting the German assertions that the English leave the heaviest fighting to the overseas troops. There is great satisfaction among the British troops at the news of the successful attack by the Americans near Montdidier in which they captured more than 140 prisoners.

Popular sentiment was expressed by a Scotch corporal who remarked "Now, we shan't be long."

ALLIES OUTNUMBERED BY FIVE TO ONE.

London, May 28.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says:—

This morning's attack was preceded by four hours of gas-shell bombardment. The enemy engaged 25 Divisions, including some which were moved from the Hinder-Merles region at the last moment by night march. The attacking front was held by the Armies of Generals von Boehm and Fritze von Below, General von Boehm holding the region from Noyon to Craonne with nine Divisions, while General von Below held from Craonne to Auberville with eight Divisions. The Chemin-des-Dames line was attacked in flank from the Corbeny-Juvincourt region.

The enemy launched his infantry in dense waves against the eastern end of the plateau and captured Craonne by turning the flank of our Division. They stormed the Calvaire and Vaseuzy plateaux. The Germans outnumbered our men by 5 to 1. The position attacked was a long narrow-topped barrier along which Ladies' Way runs from Hurbise to the head of the valley. The defenders of the ridge had no room to manoeuvre and could not retreat even a few yards without losing the crest. It was inevitable that they should recoil under the shock, with the result that the Germans remained in possession of the ridge.

Officers in touch with the situation are of the opinion that the results of the days fighting on the Aisne are accepted by the High Command without disguise. Our front recoiled in accordance with pre-arranged plan, and under the weight of the blow. The result at present is that the battle-field of last spring is again in the enemy's possession. No civilian population was lost in the whole region. The ground has been fought over so long that it has no economic value for either side.

OUR MEN NOT SACRIFICED.

London, May 29.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the 28th and dealing with the retreat on the Aisne, admits that the enemy effected a surprise, and says it is out of the question at present for the Allies to hold all the possible sectors of attack strongly enough to make them perfectly secure. Indeed, if they had men enough this is not the way in which they would be used. Nothing is more difficult for laymen to seize and yet nothing is more certain than a change of values as the war evolves. Our only notions of Chemin-des-Dames were obtained at a time much different from the present emergency, the time of fixed fronts and offensive and defensive methods that are already old-fashioned.

ENEMY EFFECTS A SURPRISE.

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Undoubtedly, the French Command found it necessary to order a retreat to the Aisne. Feasible men might have temporised, thereby losing many good lives, which after all are more sacred than the most sacred earth. The German attack on Chemin-des-Dames could not have been anticipated. It was far beyond the powers of our small forces to ward off. It was only a heavy cost that the enemy met for a position to which they were not entitled. Our men, repulsed from position to position without any loss of honour and without any loss of the fact that our losses are small compared with the enemy's.

15,000 PRISONERS CLAIMED BY GERMANS.

London, May 28.

A German communiqué claims 15,000 prisoners.

BELGIAN BACK AREAS BOMBARDED.

London, May 28.

A Belgian communiqué says: Enemy artillery activity was specially lively in our back areas, many civilian casualties resulting in the bombarded localities.

KAISER AND THE DEITY.

Amsterdam, May 29.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to the Emperor from the battle-field south of Laon:—

"God has granted us a fine victory and will further help."

LONG-RANGE SHELLING OF PARIS.

Paris, May 29.

The long-range bombardment continued this morning with shells larger than previously.

It is suggested that new guns are used.

ARAB CO-OPERATION IN PALESTINE.

London, May 24.

The Press Bureau states that owing to Arabian co-operation with the British forces in Palestine a number of Armenians, men, women and children, whom the Turks had deported to the desert east of the Jordan have been rescued. On receipt of this news the following telegram was sent to Emir Feisal:—

From Boghos Nusur Pasha and the Armenian delegation to the noble-born Emir Feisal: We have just learned of the rescue of our unfortunate fellow-countrymen through the efforts of your gallant troops in South Syria. God bless and prosper the progress of your arms. The chivalrous act of the noble Moslems who fight under your banners adds fresh lustre to the annals of the Arab race. Every Armenian throughout the world is to-day an ally of the Arab movement and the praises of your clemency and the justice of your cause shall be known wherever we can make our voices heard.

From the Lord Mayor of London: On behalf of the Armenian Refugees' Lord Mayor's Fund I beg to convey to the noble Emir Feisal the deepest thanks of British subscribers for the gallant rescue of suffering Armenians by your victorious troops.

From friends of Armenia in London: We beg to congratulate the noble Emir Feisal on his splendid rescue of suffering Armenians. All friends of Armenia rejoice at the progress of your victorious troops.

The King of Hedjaz has replied: Your kind message to Feisal, of which I have heard, is proof of good-will and affection. We pray to God to make us worthy of your kind thoughts. Feisal in assisting the oppressed has only performed one of the first duties of our religion and Arab faith. I say confidently and proudly that the Armenian race and other races in similar plight are regarded by us as partners in our fortunes in weal or woe. We ask God before everything to give us strength to enable us to do them a helpful service by which to prove to the world the true feelings of Islam whose watchword is Freedom. God preserve you in health and bring your desires to successful attainment by His help and favour.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER IN FINLAND.

MAD WHITE TERRORISM.

London, May 29.

A Russian wireless message states that the Central Committee of Finnish Workmen protests against the white terrorism in Finland and states that 70,000 citizens, the majority Social Democrats and including 30,000 civilians, have been imprisoned and brutally treated. A ghastly wholesale slaughter of prisoners has been commenced by Finnish troops assisted by Germans, and 158 women prisoners were killed in one day at Laestli. Many sisters of mercy of the Red Guards were killed without trial. Field courts-martial and commanders of detachments are still condemning persons to death as *enemies* although the civil war is over. The Finnish proletariat calls out to the civilised world in the name of humanity to stop this mad white terrorism.

KING AND QUEEN VISIT TEXTILE CENTRES.

London, May 29.

Their Majesties have arrived at Bradford on a three days' tour of the textile centres.

EX-GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

Amsterdam, May 28.

A Berlin telegram denies that the Grand Duke Nicholas has escaped from Crimea.

MYSTERIOUS MALADY IN SWEDEN.

Copenhagen, May 29.

Thousands of people in Sweden are suffering with mysterious malady this morning which is attributed to a mysterious poison.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	58,200
2 prizes of \$10,000 each (approx)	37,500
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	20,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	10,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	5,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	14,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	7,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	4,500
24 prizes of \$200 each	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less; therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require, it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5 each.

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interested not only to witness our demonstra-
tions, but to bear witness that "the results
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		TO RAIL
DESTINATION	STEAMER	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LUCHOW	June 5, at Noon.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	SINKING	June 4, at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TEIENTSEN	KUICHOW	June 4, at Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LINAN	June 4, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SIYANG	June 6, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KATONG	June 8, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To San.
MANILA	ESANG	FRIDAY, May 31, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	TASSANG	SATURDAY, June 1, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TAISANG	SUNDAY, June 2, Daylight
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	TUESDAY, June 4, Daylight
TIENTSIN	CHIESHING	SUNDAY, June 9, Daylight
MANILA	LOOKUSANG	WEDDAY, June 12, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through B/E sailings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Huihow when inducement offered.

BOERNE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having wide accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken through Hills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tase and Labud Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and before.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, all European Passengers leaving the Colony for British Settlements, are required to produce an arrival destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
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CUTLERY - 3P 6P 1/- 2/6 & 4/-
KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING
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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.

HAIHONG ... | Capt. J. W. EVANS | **FRIDAY,** ... 7th June at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For **FREIGHT and PASSAGE** apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & Co.
Local Managers.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY,
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA,
VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINEN-
TAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH
AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carry-
ing His Majesty's Mails will be
despatched from this port as usual taking
Passengers and Cargo for the above ports.
Passengers' accommodation in the com-
mencing vessel is secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy,
France and London (under arrangement)
will be conveyed in this steamer
transhipping via Bombay and Suez
proceeding to the onconveying steamer
for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office
until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are
required.

For further particulars, sailing dates
etc. apply to

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
 Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
 Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	3rd June
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	8th June
TENYO MARU	23,000	22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA,
CALLAO, ADELA and IQUITUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong:

KIYO MARU 17,500 July 18th.
ANYO MARU 18,500 Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU 11,000 Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
KING'S BUILDING

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STRAINS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kanagawa Maru, 12,500 tons FRI., 21st June, 11 a.m. *Mishima Maru, 10,000 tons THU., 17th June, 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Nikko Maru, 8,600 tons SAT., 15th June, 11 a.m. *Aki Maru, 12,500 tons SAT., 20th July, 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	*Hwah-wa Maru, 2,000 tons MON., 3rd June.	

London or Liverpool via Singapore,
Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga,
Thursday Is, Townsville, Brisbane,
& Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe,
Yokohama, San Francisco &
Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca,
& Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang &
Rangoon

FOR DATES OF SAILING
APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S
OFFICE.

*Wireless Telegraphy.

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VIA
Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki,
Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped
 Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru,"
 "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000
 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Fushimi Maru,"	TUESDAY,	11th June, at 11 a.m.
"Kashima Maru,"	THURSDAY,	20th June, at 11 a.m.

of Omoting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
B. MORI Manager

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
—
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
—
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS

THE Company's Steamship
"TAMPA MARU."

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are here landed and placed at their risk in the Horsehouse and Showroom, WARE and GODOWN Co. and at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained so soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions be given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 5th June, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour on **TUESDAY and FRIDAY.**

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

Goods which will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.
(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE STEAMSHIP KAYO MARU.
FROM KOBE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the **HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF, GODOWN COMPANY, LTD.,** of Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before the 10th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the 3rd June, unless the Goods, and all their contents undelivered after the 3rd June, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd June, or they will not be recognised.

Broken, bruised, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd June, at 10 a.m.

Marine Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents.

Shanghai, May 29, 1919. 875

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
20 cents each
Four for One Dollar

Obtainable at
THE CHINA MAIL LTD.
Wynham Street

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

TURKISH MOVEMENTS IN CAUCASUS.

LONDON, May 29. The Turks have occupied Alexandropol and are moving towards Van. The Armenians suffered heavily at Alexandropol. The Turks previously asked the consent of the Caucasian Government to the passage of troops to Persia destined against the British Government. This was refused and it is reported the Turks have occupied Erivan.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

GERMAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, May 29. Germany has proposed that Russia shall cede to Finland the western zone of Murman with an outlet to the sea whereupon Finland will return Fort Inarvika to Russia on condition that they do not fortify it. Russia replied, proposing a conference on it, which is regarded as equivalent to consent.

CHINESE JOIN COSSACK LEADER.

PEKING, May 29. Upwards of a thousand border Chinese have joined the Cossack leader Semenov who is gaining strength and popularity, dispersing his opponents and establishing a measure of order instead of chaos.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT COMPLAINS.

MOSCOW, May 29. The Government has addressed a note to China complaining of the "criminal activity of the brigand band under Semenov sheltering in Manchuria" and asking permission to send Soviet troops to act with Chinese regulars against Semenov.

NEW FEDERAL STATE AT WAR WITH SOVIET.

AMSTERDAM, May 28. The *Koninklijke Volkskrant* Correspondent at Kiev says that a new Federal State entitled the South-Eastern Federation, comprising the Don, Kuban and other Cossacks, the mountains of north Caucasus and the Steppe peoples of south-eastern Russia, is at war with the Soviet Government.

EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 28. In the House of Lords, Lord Newton strenuously asserted that there was not the slightest vestige of truth in the newspaper allegations that War Office insensitively had resulted in worse treatment being accorded to British war prisoners than to others. No Government had been more solicitous for its prisoners' welfare. He was of the opinion that Britishers were now treated better than others.

Lord Curzon warned against undue expectation of an immediate rush of exchanged war prisoners.

WAR CABINET AND MUNITION WORKERS.

LONDON, May 29. The Daily Chronicle says that the Government expects all munition workers in future to volunteer for war work anywhere in the country. Unreasonable refusal will seriously prejudice their right to exemption from Army service. The War Cabinet consider they must now be absolutely free to divert labour where it can be most advantageously employed.

THE SECOND ROGER CASEMENT.

MAROONS HIMSELF.

LONDON, May 29. A special message from Cork gives details of the arrest of the man landed from a German submarine who is now in the Tower. It appears he was seen by a fisherman on 13th April waving a handkerchief on the barren islet off the coast of Clare. He was rowed ashore and said he was a survivor of a torpedoed ship. Investigation by the coast guards proved the story to be untrue. Much English silver money was found in his possession. Meanwhile a wrecked collapsible boat was found a mile down the coast. It is believed the man rowed ashore in the darkness, landed on the islet in mistake, endeavoured to destroy the boat found in the morning and marooned himself.

AMPERIAL CONFERENCE MAY SETTLE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, May 29. The Daily Chronicle Correspondent at Dublin says that General Smuts's proposal to refer Home Rule for Ireland to the Imperial Conference is finding support from Nationalists and Unionists.

BIG FIRE IN RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, May 29. A fire broke out in a munition train at Kanan station and spread to many houses. It lasted all day and destroyed warehouses full of munition and 1500 cases of cartridges. The fire was caused by a short circuit in the electric lighting.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY PRESENTS

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

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FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

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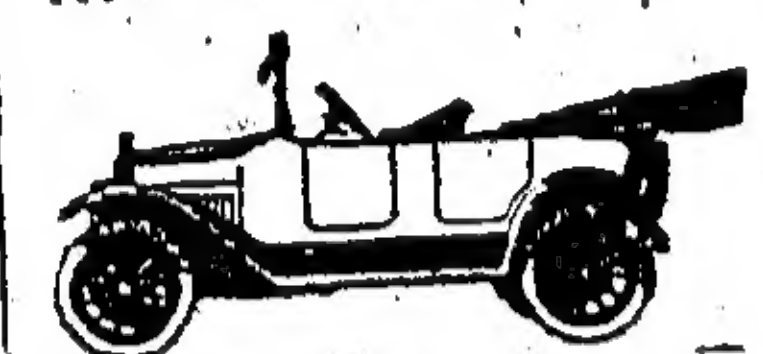
SATURDAY, June 1st.

Prices - - \$3, \$2 & \$1. Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking at **MOUTRIE'S**.

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[333]

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SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).

HING LUNG ST. Phone 518.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 31, 1918.—A.M.

Station. Hour. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

Station.	Hour.	Barometrical at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	
Whistock, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Memuro, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Hakodate, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Kochi, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Tokyo, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Nagasaki, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Kagoshima, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Oshima, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Naha, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Ishijima, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Bonin Islands, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Weihaiwei, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.83	58	97	W	2	Cloudy
Hankow, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Ichang, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Kiuchang, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Peking, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.67	68	88	W	4	Cloudy
Shanghai, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.61	66	100	W	4	Cloudy
Guthrie, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.77	74	91	W	4	Cloudy
Sharp Pk., 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.77	78	12	SW	1	Cloudy
Amoy, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Swatow, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Taihook, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.74	73	98	W	0	Cloudy
Taiichu, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.73	73	98	W	0	Cloudy
Tainan, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.70	77	97	W	0	Cloudy
Koebu, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.79	78	97	W	0	Cloudy
Pescadore, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.73	78	98	W	0	Cloudy
Canton, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.73	78	98	W	0	Cloudy
Yokohama, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.73	78	98	W	0	Cloudy
Gap Rock, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.73	81	88	SW	0	Cloudy
Macao, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.68	79	96	SW	0	Cloudy
Wuchow, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Pakhoi, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Hobow, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Phuhen, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.67	81	92	SW	0	Cloudy
Tourane, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.74	84	84	SW	0	Cloudy
C. St. James, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.79	79	93	SW	0	Cloudy
Aparr, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Dagupan, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.80	77	65	SW	0	Cloudy
Manila, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.83	76	65	SW	0	Cloudy
Leguipi, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Taeloban, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Ulolo, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Surigao, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68	88	W	4	Cloudy	
Labuan, 6 A.M.	6 A.M.	68.83	76	65	SW	0	Cloudy